# BUILDERS

HANDBOOK

NATCO
HOLLOW TILE
CONSTRUCTION



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### INTRODUCTION



HIS volume is a complete and practical text book for the guidance of the builder in every detail of setting hollow tile.

The methods illustrated and described represent the practice most approved by fireproofing engineers and architects. They have been determined by wide practical experience in NATCO Hollow Tile construction particularly and may be accepted as standard in all hollow tile operations.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY PITTSBURGH, PA.

## SPECIFICATION SHEET FOR ERECTING NATCO HOLLOW TILE.

GENERAL:—Provide and erect all the Natco Hollow Tile exterior walls, interior bearing partitions, subdividing partitions, etc., as shown on plans. All material must be hard burned, true and regular in size and for exterior walls shall have all faces scored with special dove-tail scoring to offer a good surface for the stucco finish. Blocks cracked or broken on the outside shells will not be acceptable under this specification. In general the terra cotta blocks must be Natco Hollow Tile manufactured by the National Fire Proofing Co.

LAYING:—All blocks used in the exterior walls and interior bearing partitions, must be laid with the holes or core vertically in the wall, in order to develop their full strength. Interior subdividing partitions may be laid on the side if desired

MORTAR:—All mortar used for laying up the Terra Cotta Blocks shall consist of a standard Portland cement and clean sharp sand in the proportion of one part cement to three parts sand, well mixed to a smooth, moderately stiff mortar. Lime not to exceed 10 per cent of the mass by volume, will be allowed in the mortar.

FOUNDATION WALLS:—Where so indicated on plans, the foundation walls from top of footings to the underside of first floor beams shall be constructed of 9-hole 12x12x12 Nato Hollow Tile Blocks. Care should be taken at the corners to use 6x12x12 blocks to secure a running bond in the wall. Outside of walls from footing to a point above the ground shall be given a beavy coat of waterproof cement plaster or other approved damp-proofing.

Where columns or piers supporting heavy loads rest on the foundation wall the same will be filled with concrete from footing to top of wall to prevent the possibility of failure due to compression.

EXTERIOR WALLS AND BEARING PARTITIONS:—Exterior walls and partitions will be of thickness shown on the plans and must be in accordance with the foregoing conditions of quality, etc.

SUBDIVIDING PARTITIONS:—Subdividing partitions will be of hard burned Natco Terra Cotta Blocks (scored for plastering) with a percentage of full porous blocks or wood blocks for nailing purposes. All partitions must be started on the structural floor and wedged against the floor arch above.

JAMB BLOCKS:—Provide for all hung windows, special Jamb Blocks with rabbetted openings, to receive the window frame box. Fill well with mortar the space between the blocks and the frame box to within 1 inch of stop bead and caulk to stop bead with roofers cement to prevent the passage of air or moisture through same.

LINTELS:—Openings not exceeding 5'-0' in clear span may be spanned with special Natco Arch Lintel blocks or with ordinary stock tile reinforced with rods in lower cells and filled solid with concrete.

Openings over 5'-0' in clear span to be spanned with reinforced concrete girder, or with steel LS—size of structural or reinforcing steel variable with load and span.

SILLS:—Form all sills of Natco Hollow Tile sill block. Care must be taken to fill all joints so as to prevent moisture working through the same, wood sill of frame to be set in a heavy bed of roofers cement.

ARCH OPENINGS:—Build all arch openings shown on plans of two course rowlock common or hollow brick header arches, carefully laid on substantial centres. Arches will spring from the Terra Cotta Block and must be well hedded on same.

PORCH-COLUMNS AND PIERS:—Construct the porch columns and piers, to sizes as shown, of Hollow Terra Cotta Blocks. Where column finish is round, build same of 3 inch round Hollow Terra Cotta column covering, filling the same with concrete where the second story walls are supported by them. Square columns shall be built of the proper size wall tile.

FLOOR BEAM BEARINGS:— Provide and set Terra Cotta slabs 1 inch thick under all wood floor beams as bearing plates for same. These slabs will also be used for working up to levels and story heights when the full or half blocks do not work out correctly.

BEAM COURSES:—Wood floor beams to be framed into exterior walls as shown on detail, using in 8 inch walls 3x12x12 inch Natco Hollow Tile for facing ends of beams and 4 inch tile for filling between beams. In 10 inch walls use 5x12x12 inch tile for facing ends of beams and 4 inch tile for filling between beams. In 12 inch walls use 6x12x12 inch tile for facing ends of beams and 5 inch tile for filling between beams.

ROOF PLATES:—Embed at intervals of five feet in the wall under the roof plate, three quarter-inch bolts 30 inches long with nut and washers and projecting 6 inches above the top of wall, to allow of the plate being fastened down. Fill around bolts with cement grout before placing roof plate. One inch slabs should be placed on the tile course directly below bolts.

#### FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL:—Floor construction will be of type known as the Combination Hollow Tile and concrete floor arch construction, consisting generally of 4 inch reinforced concrete beams spaced 16 inches on centers with Hollow Tile Blocks between, or the Johnson system laid on a 1 inch bed of 1 to 3 cement and sand with metal fabric bedded therein, all to have at least 4 inch bearing on walls.

CONCRETE:—All concrete used in floor construction shall consist of one part Portland cement, two parts clean sharp sand, and four parts broken stone or gravel of such size as will pass through a three-quarter inch ring. Concrete will be of wet mixture and must be well tamped and worked around reinforcing steel after pouring.

REINFORCING STEEL:—Steel rods for floor construction must be of such type as will offer a mechanical bond with the concrete. Corrugated, twisted or similar type will be acceptable. Steel must have an elastic limit of not less than one-half the tensile strength. Rods must be clean and free from rust scales before placing in position and must be placed not over 1 inch above bottom of floor.

TILE:—Depth of tile filler blocks and size of steel reinforcing rods will be regulated by span and load to be carried and will be of size indicated on the plans. All blocks must be wet before concrete is placed so as to insure a good
bond with the concrete.

CENTERS:—Centers must be of such size to insure of their not deflecting under the weight of the wet concrete, and must be provided in such quantity as to insure of speedy work. Care must be taken not to remove the centers before the concrete is hard, and under long spans a center line of supports must be maintained for at least three weeks after the concrete has been poured. In cold weather the centers must be left in place until directed by the Architect to remove them.

#### SPECIFICATIONS FOR STUCCO ON HOLLOW TILE

The surface to which scratch coat is applied shall be free from all foreign material and shall be thoroughly wetted down before the first coat is applied; the first coat to be thoroughly scratched to insure proper bond for the coat to follow. The second coat shall be applied as soon as prior coat has sufficiently set to allow working upon same, and should be straightened with darby and straight edge, and floated with cork or wooden float to prevent waves showing on finished wall.

Should it be impossible to apply the second and latter coats as soon as the former coat has become thoroughly set, it is advisable to wet down the coat which has been applied as this gives a better bond between successive layers.

All finish coat work should as far as possible, be applied to the entire area of one side of structure at one operation.

No finished coat work should be left in an unfinished condition. All work should be covered to corners.

Thickness of coats should average from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch. To get best results, three coats should be applied especially where a smooth or float finish is desired. Two coat work having a total thickness of not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch makes quite a satisfactory job for rough cast or pebble dash finish, but three coats makes a better construction.

#### **MATERIALS**

The materials composing the stucco shall consist of:-

- (1) Portland cement which has been carefully tested and found to meet the requirements of the American Society for testing materials.
  - (2) Sand which is free from organic matter or loam and uniformly graded in size from coarse to fine.
  - (3) Hydrated lime, any good brand of prepared hydrated lime or well burned slaked lime putty will be accepted.

#### **PROPORTIONS**

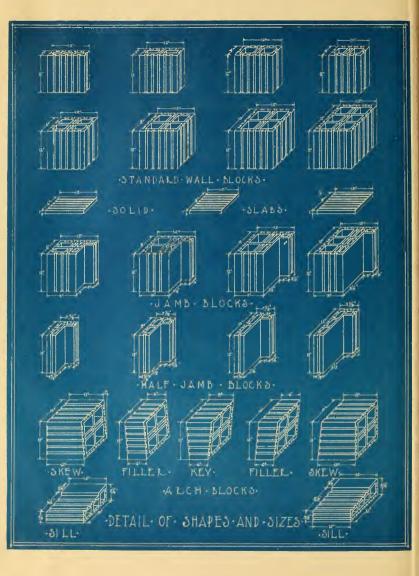
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 2nd Coat—1 cement
 3rd Coat—1 cement

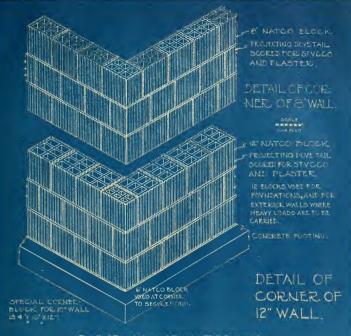
 1/10 lime
 1/10 lime
 1/10 lime

 2 sand
 2½ sand
 3 sand

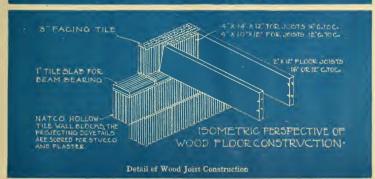
Finish coat of stucco to be waterproofed with an approved brand of Integral Waterproofing Compound or other approved Compound as per directions of manufacturers.

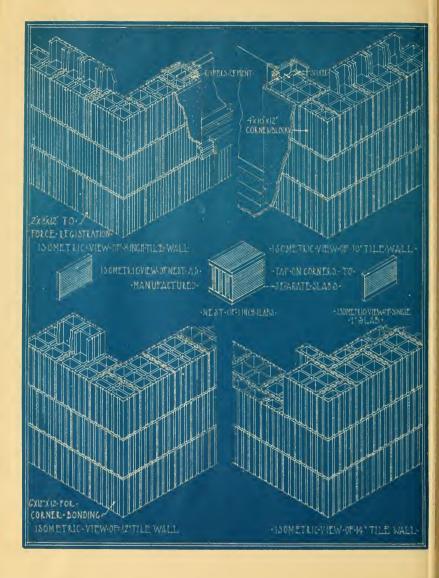
All joints between wood door and window frames at head, sides and sills must be calked tight with oakum or roofers cement before stucco is applied.

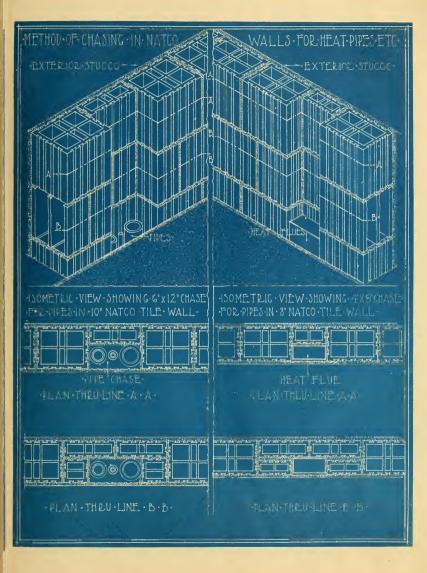


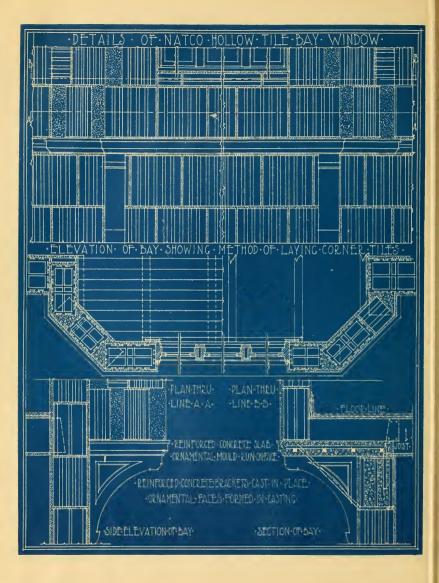


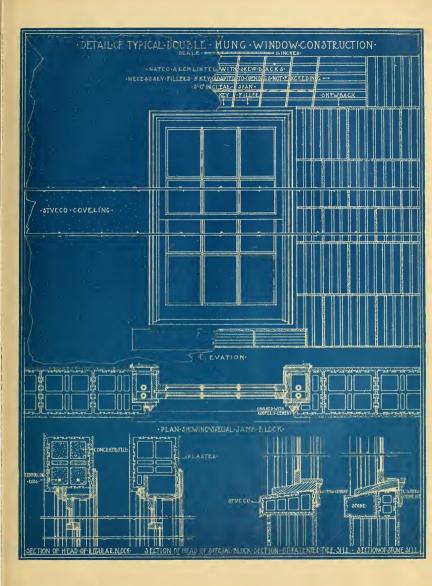
Detail of Foundation and Exterior Wall Construction

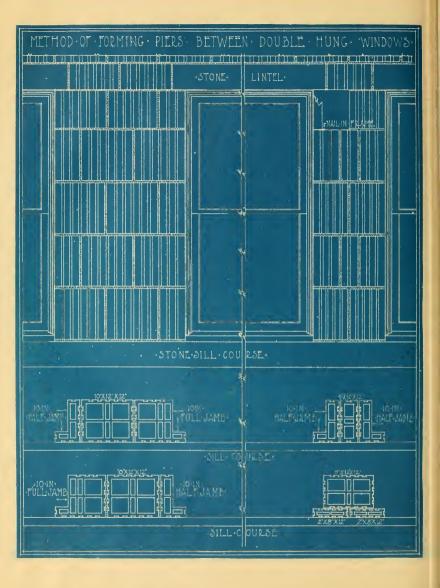


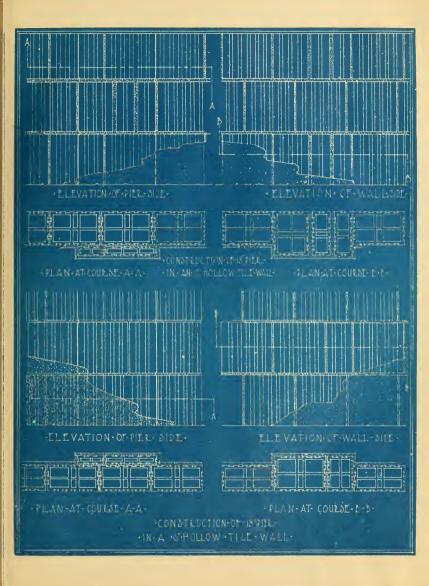


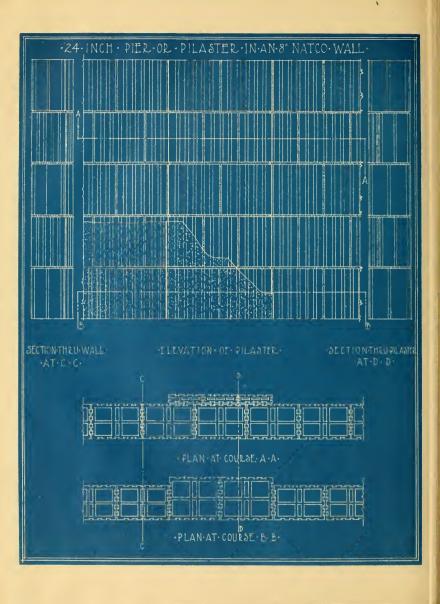


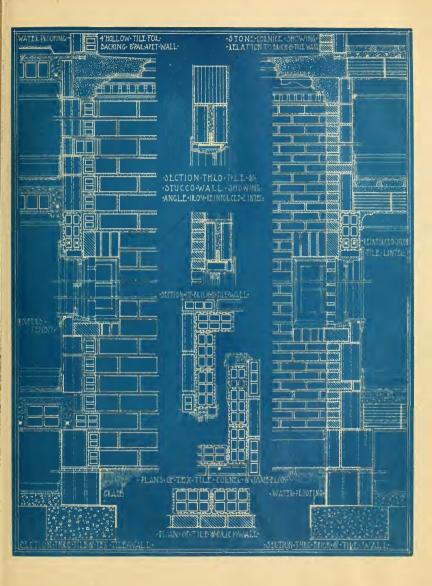




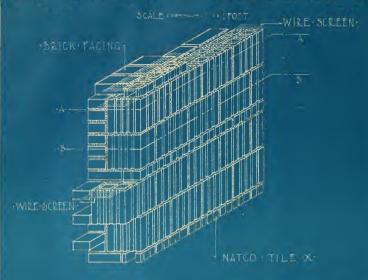






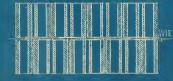


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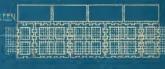




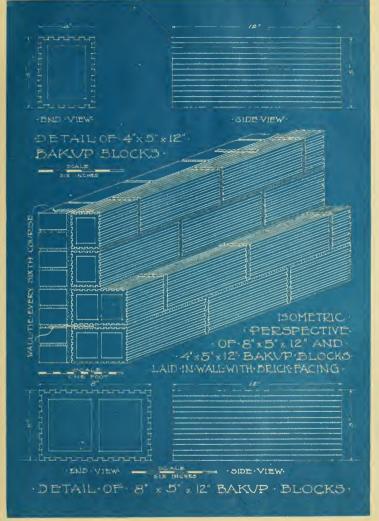








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## ·LINTEL · SECTIONS ·



STOCK-TILE REINFORCED.



CONCRETE BEAM
FACED WITH 2 TILE



·LINTEL-WITH ANGLES



5: LINTEL COVERING





.8 LINTEL COVERING





.9"LINTEL COVERING

·FOR · 8 INCH-WALL

DETAIL OF HOLLOW TILE PIERS WITH STVCCO COVERING · AND · REINFORCING ROBS AT COUNTES · -26 ROUND-COLUMN . ACCORDING- TO - LOAD-LODS-WRAPPED-WITH-WILE-FLAND . DF. 26 PIELS. PLANS-OF-20"PIER - REINFORCING AT-CORNERS.

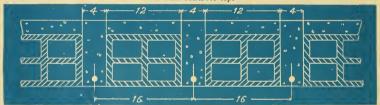
#### SAFE LIVE LOADS in lbs. per sq. ft. for COMBINATION TILE FLOOR without concrete top.



Composition of Concrete: 1 part Portland Cement-2 parts Sand-4 parts Stone or Gravel. Factor of Safety, 4. SIZE OF TILE.

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	0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0" 0	506 404 326 266 218 179 148 121 99 81
Reinforced Steel in Each Rib 3/8" Sq. 3/8" Sq. 1/8" Sq.	el in Each Rib 3/8	3/4" Sq
Weight of Floor per Sq. Ft. 26 lbs. 30 lbs. 38 lbs. 43 lbs. 48 lbs. 52 lbs. 58 lbs. 68 lbs.	per Sq. Ft. 26	82 lbs.

SAFE LIVE LOADS in 1bs. per sq. ft. for COMBINATION TILE FLOOR with 2 in. concrete top.



Composition of Concrete: 1 part Portland Cement-2 parts Sand-4 parts Stone or Gravel. Factor of Safety, 4. SIZE OF TILE.

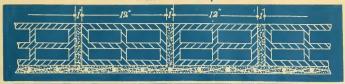
SPAN	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	12 in.	15 in.
5'-0" 6'-0" 7'-0" 8'-0" 9'-0" 10'-0" 11'-0" 12'-0"	665 446 314 229 170 128 97 74 55	660 470 347 263 202 157 123 97	655 487 372 290 229 183 147	650 499 392 313 252 205	645 509 408 332 272	640 515 421 348	635 521 432	625	
14'-0" 15'-0" 16'-0" 17'-0" 18'-0" 19'-0" 20'-0" 21'-0" 22'-0" 24'-0"	41 29	76 59 45 34	118 95 77 60 48 37	168 138 113 93 76 61 49 38	225 187 156 130 108 90 74 61 49 39 30	289 242 204 172 145 123 103 86 72 60 49	361 304 258 220 187 159 136 116 98 83 70	526 447 381 328 283 245 212 184 159 138	610 527 459 402 352 310 272 240 212
Reinforced Steel	5/8" Sq.	₩ Sq.	3/4" Sq.	₩ Sq.	7%" Sq.	₩ Sq.	18" Sq.	1 % Sq.	138" Sq
Weight of Floor per Sq. Ft.	50 lbs.	55 lbs.	60 lbs.	65 lbs.	70 lbs.	75 lbs.	80 lbs.	90 lbs.	105 lbs.

Above tables are figured for continuous span with the following stresses, which are very conservative: 800 pounds per square inch, extreme fibre composition in concrete. 16,000 pounds per square inch, tension in steel, (to be medium open hearth). The end sheave and longitudinal sheave should be investigated, and sheave reinforcement provided when necessary.

NOTE—Designs made in accordance with the above table of loads will conform with the building laws of most large cities. However a more economical design may often be obtained where building laws permit higher stresses.

Our Engineering Dept. is at the entire disposal of anyone desiring further information.

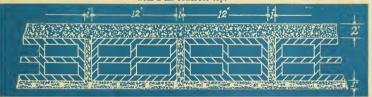
## SAFE LIVE LOADS in lbs. per sq. ft. for JOHNSON SYSTEM FLOOR without concrete top.



Safe Live Load in Pounds per Square Foot-Factor of Safety, 4.

SPAN IN FEET	12-in. Tile. #s-in. Dia. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 55 lbs.	10-in. Tile.  ***-in. Dia. Rod.  Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 52 lbs.	9-in. Tile.  te-in. Dia.  Rod.  Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 48 lbs.	8-in. Tile. ta-in. Dia. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 45 lbs.	7-in. Tile. %-in. Dia. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 42 lbs.	6-in. Tile. %-in. Dis. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 37 lbs.	5-in. Tile. 14-in. Dis. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 35 lbs.	4-in. Tile. 14-in. Dia. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 29 lbs.	3-in. Tile.  14-in. Dia.  Rod.  Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 27 lbs.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24	558 458 386 326 278 241 210 189 164 146 129 117 104 95 86 77	507 407 337 282 234 202 175 151 133 117 103 92 83 75 67 61 55	488 383 308 253 210 178 152 130 113 99 87 77 68 61 54 49 44 39	422 333 264 219 179 152 129 111 97 75 72 66 66 58 51 46 41 37	324 254 202 165 137 116 98 84 73 63 56 49 43 38 31 30	263 206 163 133 1111 93 78 68 58 51 45 39 34 30	171 132 105 86 71 59 49 42 36 31	125 113 76 62 51 43 36 30 	79 61 48 39 32

SAFE LIVE LOADS in lbs. per sq. ft. for JOHNSON SYSTEM FLOOR with 2 in, concrete top,



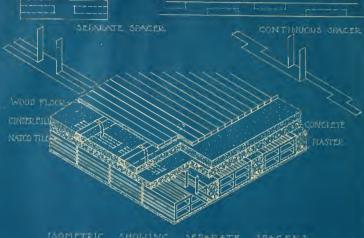
Safe Live Load in Pounds per Square Foot-Factor of Safety, 4.

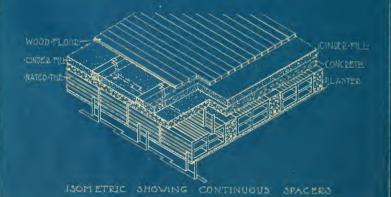
SPAN IN FEET	12-in. Tile. fe-in. Dia. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 79 lbs.	10-in. Tile. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 77 lbs.	9-in. Tile. fi-in. Dia. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 72 lbs.	8-in. Tile. 75-in. Dis. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 69 lbs.	7-in. Tile.  14-in. Dis. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 56 lbs.	6-in. Tile.  1/4-in. Dia.  Rod.  Weight of  Floor  per sq. ft.,  62 lbs.	5-in. Tile. %-in. Dia. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 59 lbs.	4-in. Tile.  1/4-in. Dia.  Rod.  Weight of  Floor  per sq. ft.,  54 lbs.	3-in. Tile. %-in. Dia. Rod. Weight of Floor per sq. ft., 51 lbs.
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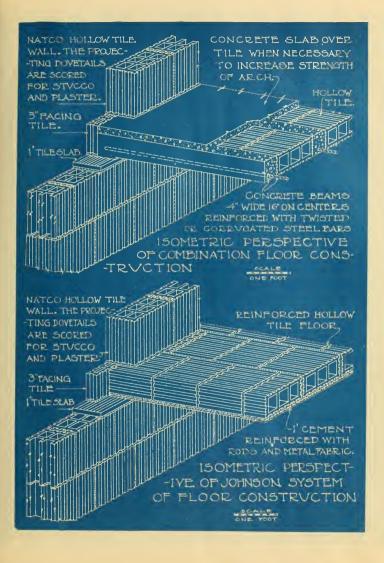
NOTE—Attention is called to the fact that this construction is reinforced in both directions. The reinforcing rods (shown in detail drawing page 86) take the direct strains. The transverse strains are taken by a woven metal fabric running lengthwise of the arch and darough this fabric the rods are intervened at intervals of four inches.

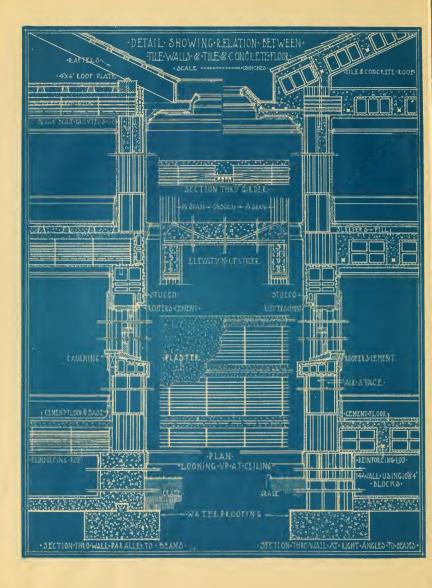
The above table is approximate and should be used for estimating only.

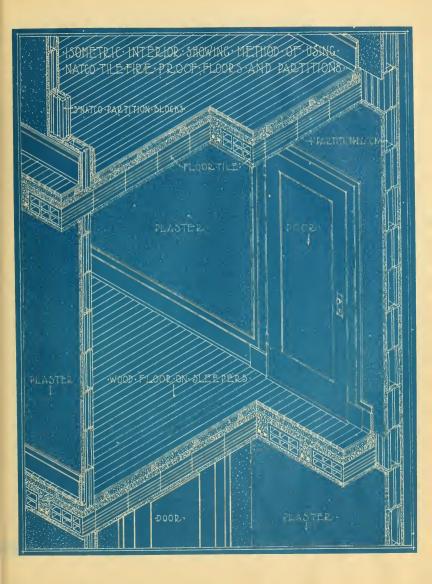
## METHODS OF SECURING WOOD SLEEPERS TO NATCO FIREPROOF FLOORS



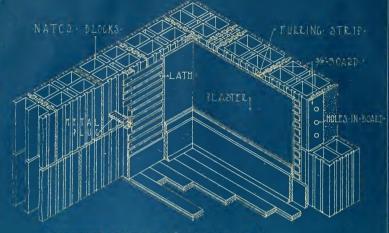




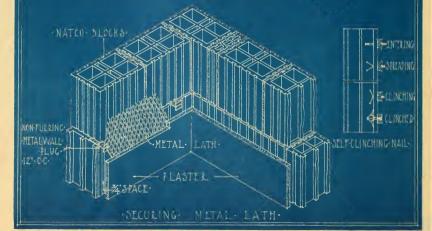


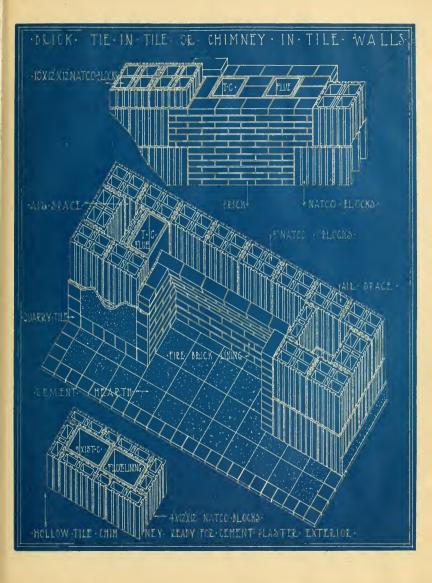


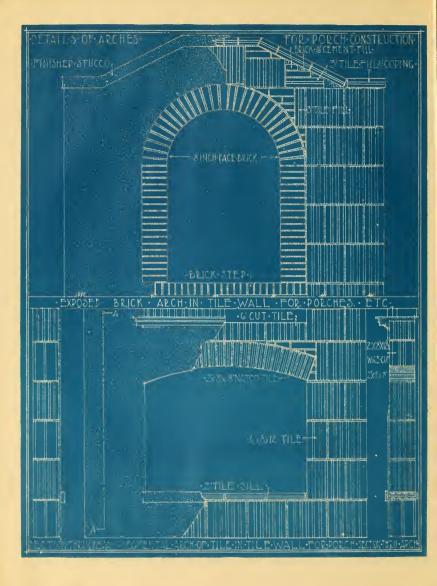
## METHOD OF TASTENING TEIM AND FURLING TO NATCO WALLS

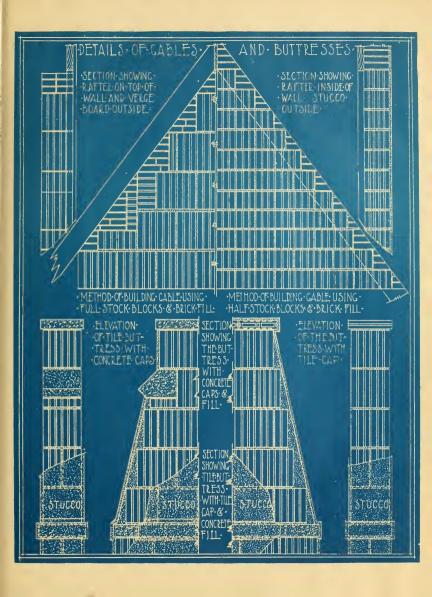


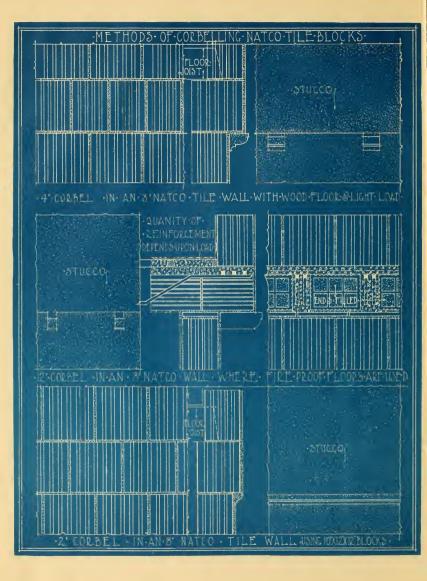
·WOOD & METAL + LUGS IN . NATCO TILE . CONSTRUCTION .

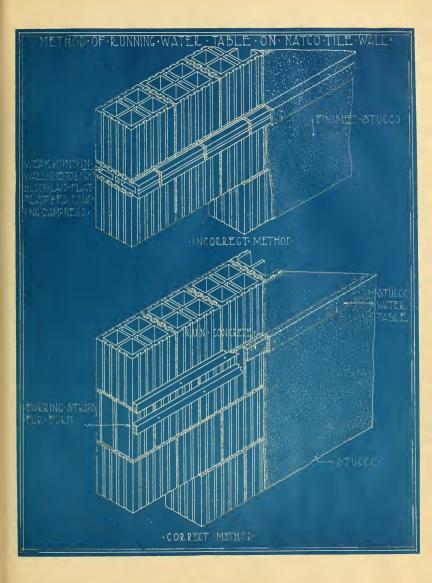


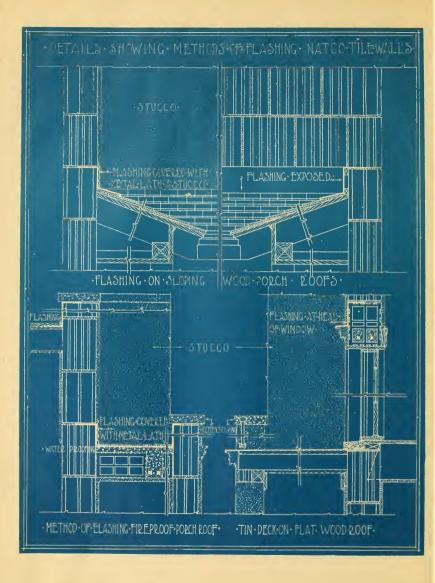


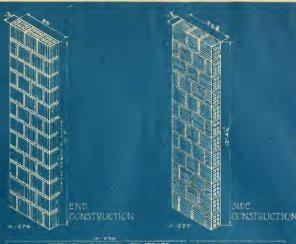












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